

OFFICER'S WIFE IS NOW IMPROVING

Pioneer Woman Says She Knows That Plant Juice Has Helped Her

"My ailments were headache, backache and a general run-down condition," said Mrs. Hutchens, whose residence is 230 West Second street, Ogden. "For five years I have been troubled with kidney trouble, stomach trouble and constipation. I would have sick headaches, and faint spells; at times I could hardly get my breath. In fact, I was simply all run down. I took a lot of different kinds of medicines, but none of them ever did the good that Plant Juice has done me. I feel better than I have for five years. I sleep like a log now. My appetite is good and my bowels are regular. I know Plant Juice is helping me and can heartily recommend it to any one suffering as I did."

Mrs. Hutchens is the wife of J. A. Hutchens, one of Ogden's old-time officers, and has lived here all her life and is a great believer in the new tonic, Plant Juice. Plant Juice is daily gaining in its number of friends. It is purely a vegetable compound that is a perfect system renovator and builder. If you suffer with backache, dizziness, spots before the eyes, loss of appetite, nervousness, sour stomach, or any of those complaints caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood, take Plant Juice; it will do you more good than anything you have ever tried. For sale at the McIntyre drug store, 2421 Washington avenue.

GETTYSBURG TENT CITY

Gettysburg, Pa., June 23.—The hills of Gettysburg, where the armies of Meade and Lee pitched their tents fifty years ago, are flecked today with canvas, harbingers of the tented city which will soon arise on the battlefield. The army of Civil war veterans from the north and the south—40,000 of them—are coming, some few in thread worn uniforms and all without their muskets, to hold a jubilee reunion on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. Some of the scouts are already here; the advance guard will bivouac on the field within a week the rank and file will follow them not more than forty-eight hours later.

Every star of the forty-eight in the American flag is expected to have here its own quota of veterans. They will come as the guests of the National government, and of their respective states and territories, which jointly will spend more than a million dollars for their entertainment and comfort. To receive them the government and the state of Pennsylvania have made elaborate plans. One detail alone provides for furnishing the veterans more than 800,000 meals.

Pennsylvania has been planning for the celebration of the battle for more than four years. She has appropriated \$450,000 as her share of the expense. Congress has appropriated \$150,000 to defray the expense of the government's participation, and named a commission to help carry out the plans. Every state and territory also accepted the general invitation to participate and nearly all of them appropriated money to transport veterans and commissions.

The big camp is pitched on that part of the battlefield which lies southwest of Gettysburg. On nearly 300 acres of contiguous ground 7,000 tents and more are going up under the supervision of the war department. The camp lies partly on the scene of the first day's fighting and is not far from high water mark, where Pickett's famous charge shattered against the Union lines.

Five thousand tents have been erected for the exclusive use of the veterans. The camp has been laid out like a city. Each street and each tent has a number, so it will be easy for any veteran to look up a former comrade or foe. In the center of the camp will be the headquarters of the chief quartermaster. Veterans will be encamped according to states. Although each tent is designed to accommodate twelve men, it has been planned to assign only eight veterans to each, so as to make them as comfortable as possible. Each veteran will have a separate cot, blankets and a mess kit, which will contain a plate, cup, knife, fork and spoon and will become his personal property when he breaks camp. Each tent also will have two hand basins, water bucket, candles and two lanterns. With the preparation of meals the veterans will have nothing to do. These will be wholesome and substantial and will be served at the ends of the company streets.

"Only veterans of the Civil war may be provided food, shelter and entertainment within the great camp around the battlefield," reads the announcement of the commission. "Therefore, no woman or child or any man not a veteran will be given food, shelter or entertainment. No veteran should bring to Gettysburg any member of his family or other person for whom he will have to obtain food and quarters outside the camp unless all arrangements therefore have first been made for them before he or they come to Gettysburg."

No veteran will be permitted to bring a trunk into camp, his baggage being restricted to that which he can easily carry himself. The care of it will rest with him.

The principal events of the celebration will be held on July 1, 2, 3, and 4, but in order to avoid congestion of traffic on the railroads and confusion at Gettysburg, the camp will be opened on Sunday evening, June 29, the first meal to be served at supper time. Twenty meals will be served to each veteran during the week if he is in camp that long and the camp will come to an end after breakfast on Sunday, July 6.

Veterans have planned to visit historic places in and about the great area where the battle was fought and

where skirmishes occurred that led up to it, and to hold reunions. The great celebration will be in full swing on the morning of July 1, exactly fifty years to the day from the time the battle opened to the west of the town.

The program for the four big days is briefly as follows:

July 1—Veterans' Day. Appropriate exercises under the joint direction of the Pennsylvania commission and the commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

July 2—Military day. Under the direction of the chief of staff of the United States army.

July 3—Civil day. Under the direction of the governor of Pennsylvania, presiding and participated in by the governors of the states if they so desire. Addresses and music.

July 4—National day. Patriotic exercises, orations, with fireworks in the evening.

The exercises will be held in a great tent, one of the largest in the United States, capable of accommodating about 15,000 persons. This tent is at the southern end of the camp, beside the Emmittsburg road, down which Lee's army went after the close of the three days' battle.

Except for the time the main exercises are being held, the big tent will be given over to the veterans to hold such reunions as they may arrange. The tent is so constructed that it can be subdivided into many sections for the various reunions. For the identification of old soldiers who may not be easily recognized by former comrades because of the changes wrought by the hand of Time, each veteran is expected to wear his army, corps, division, brigade, regimental and society badges.

After the principal exercises on July 4, there is no schedule of events except such as may be arranged by the veterans themselves in the way of reunions and short excursions about the field and to neighboring places.

United States troops, whose camp will adjoin that of the veterans, will do constant police duty. Boy scouts will act as guides. Pennsylvania's state police also will be on duty.

The United States government has erected a mammoth field hospital close to the camp, fully equipped. The state also will have its hospital tents and the state commissioner of health will keep deputies in camp for constant inspection work. The state fire marshal, in addition, has assigned men to the camp and steps have been taken to prevent fires and to extinguish them promptly should any occur.

The commissary department will be under the direct charge of regular army officers and will be one of the most complete ever organized for a camp. There will be nearly 800 cooks, 125 bakers will furnish fresh bread every day for the big army.

The greatest care has been taken in arranging for the twenty meals that will be served during the week. The menu was written with due regard for the age of the men. It will be quite different from the hard tack and coffee and the occasional portion of beans, soups or "hot belly."

Soldiers in the historic days of fifty years ago. This part of the camp arrangements is in the care of Major William R. Grove. The menu arranged for the week is as follows:

Supper—Beefsteak, fried onions, sliced tomatoes, bread, butter and coffee.

June 30.
Breakfast—Oatmeal and milk, fried ham, boiled potatoes, bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef with gravy, mashed potatoes, peas, topioca pudding, bread, coffee, ice tea.

Supper—Baked pork and beans, cucumber pickles, fried potatoes, bread, coffee.

July 1.
Breakfast—Stewed prunes, boiled rice and milk, fried liver and bacon, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Roast beef, roast potatoes, mashed turnips, rice pudding, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, ice tea.

Supper—Boiled corn beef, baked sweet potatoes, sliced tomatoes, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee.

July 2.
Breakfast—Apple sauce, oat meal and milk, fried eggs, fried bacon, hashed brown potatoes, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee.

Dinner—Roast mutton, boiled potatoes, string beans, bread pudding, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, ice tea.

Supper—Ribs of beef, fried potatoes, peas, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee.

July 3.
Breakfast—Stewed apricots, beef and vegetable stew, fried mush, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Beefsteak, boiled onions, baked sweet potatoes, apple pudding, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Supper—Baked pork and beans, cucumber pickles, rice fritters, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

July 4.
Breakfast—Puffed rice, fried eggs, fried bacon, cream potatoes, fresh bread, hard bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Fricassee, chicken, peas, corn, ice cream, cake, cigars, fresh bread, hard bread, butter, coffee, ice tea.

Supper—Salmon salad, macaroni and cheese, fresh bread, butter and coffee.

July 5.
Breakfast—Stewed prunes, oat meal and milk, beef hash, fresh bread, butter and coffee.

Dinner—Boiled pork and beans, apple sauce, fried potatoes, topioca pudding, fresh bread, butter, coffee, ice tea.

Supper—Cold meats and bologna, sliced tomatoes, baked sweet potatoes, fresh bread, butter, coffee.

TRAIN GOES INTO DITCH

Fifty Excursionists Receive Injuries When Pennsylvania Special, Running 40 Miles an Hour Leaves the Rails—To Make an Investigation of the Track

Rochester, N. Y., June 23.—Fifty persons were injured, some of them seriously, when a Pennsylvania railroad excursion train was derailed near Sterling station yesterday morning.

The train was filled with excursionists bound for Olean, Rock City and Bradford, Pa. While the train was running at about forty miles an hour, three of the five coaches left the track, rolling down an embankment. As it rounded a curve, the smoking car left the track, followed by all but two rear coaches. The locomotive also rolled on the track, breaking away from the train after dragging the coaches about 200 feet.

Physicians and nurses were rushed to the scene from Rochester and other nearby towns and the most seriously injured were hurried to hospitals at Seneca and this city. Practically all the injured were residents of this city. It is not believed any of them is fatally hurt. It was said that District Attorney Frank K. Cook was refused permission to examine the wreck when he arrived at the scene. Railroad officials had thrown a cordon of employees about it, and Cook could not get within twenty feet of the nearest car.

Cook said he had every reason to believe that bad rails were responsible for the wreck. After the district attorney had returned home, a messenger brought him word that the railroad men were going to burn the ties for a hundred yards on both sides of the wreck. Cook, accompanied by Sheriff Acond, rushed back to the spot in an automobile.

They found that the ties had been thrown together in an adjoining field but a railroad man said this was done to get them out of the way. Sheriff Acond demanded that the officials refrain from burning any ties or cars. District Attorney Cook has requested the public service commission to conduct an immediate investigation.

Free Dance at Hermitage Tonight.

HE ENDS ALL BY CARBOLIC ACID

William Moran, a machinist's clerk employed by the Southern Pacific company, committed suicide at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by drinking carbolic acid at his home, 2547 Grant avenue. Although aid was at hand within a few minutes after he had taken the fatal dose, the antidotes were of no avail.

Despondency, caused by estrangement with his family as a result of his drinking, was the reason for the act. Moran had been released from the city jail Saturday night, after serving part of a ten-day sentence for drunkenness, the charge having been preferred by his wife.

For the last week Mrs. Moran and her two children have been living with her brother-in-law, at 2646 Jefferson avenue, and Mrs. Moran had sold most of the furniture from her former home.

When Moran was released from jail Saturday and warned not to molest his wife, he went to the home to find it vacant with the exception of a bed and a china closet. His despondency developed at once and about Sunday noon his state of mind was discerned by those to whom he tried to sell the china closet.

Mrs. Moran was notified of his efforts to dispose of the furniture and she came to the home and a disagreement arose over the sale of the piece which Mrs. Moran claimed. Sergeant C. E. Layne was called in and he again warned Moran that he was only out of jail on probation and that a quarrel with his wife would land him in jail again. The wife had the furniture removed and left her husband in a poor state of mind.

About an hour later, Michael Moran, the father, visited his son and learning that Moran had a bottle of acid, attempted to dissuade him against any desperate act. When the father left, he believed he had convinced his son that the manly thing to do was to be brave.

After saying good bye, the father had left the door and was walking along the sidewalk when the son shouted through the window, "Good bye, daddy, good bye." He had taken the acid.

The cry was heard across the road at the police station and Captain H. Wardleigh hurried to the home. When the firemen saw that acid had been taken, he went back to the station and secured a bottle containing alcohol and poured it down the man's throat. There was not enough in the bottle to counteract the effects of the poison, however, and when Dr. G. W. Green arrived a few minutes later the man fought and it was with great difficulty that treatment was given. Later Dr. Conroy, the family physician, and Rev. Father Ryan arrived at the house, and the doctor worked with the man until he died.

The body was removed to the Kendall undertaking parlors. The wife, who was notified at the home of her sister, did not reach the Grant avenue home until after the death of her husband. Besides the widow, Moran is survived by two children, a daughter aged 5 years and a boy 4 years of age. He was a son of the O. S. L. railroad, residing at 355 Pacific avenue. There are also two brothers and one sister.

Born at Evanston, Wyo., William

Moran had spent the greater part of his life in this city. He was a member of Ogden council No. 777, Knights of Columbus, and served as secretary of that organization for several years.

25c to Ogden Canyon and return, including Free Concert and Free Dance

ASSUMES ALL THE BLAME

Washington, June 23.—Secretary Wilson of the department of labor took full responsibility last night for the postponement of the trial in the Diggins-Caminetti case, the basis of Senator Joseph H. Smith's charges.

The resignation of United States Attorney John L. McNab of San Francisco, with a request that his resignation be accepted at once.

In a signed statement Secretary Wilson said: "The attorney general postponed the trial in the Diggins-Caminetti case solely upon my request. I, therefore, am responsible for the postponement. Mr. A. Caminetti has but recently assumed the duties of commissioner general of immigration. He has not yet fully familiarized himself with the duties of the office. He asked me for leave of absence in order that he might return to California to be present at the trial of the case. I insisted that he remain here until he was sufficiently acquainted with the duties of the position of commissioner general to be able to properly inspect the immigration stations at Pacific ports when he returned to California."

"I, therefore, suggested that I ask the attorney general to postpone the trial of the case until the next term of court. It is nothing unusual for the district attorney of that or any other district or the attorney general to grant a postponement of trial in such cases when an immediate trial would be seriously inconvenient to other parties. The suggestion and the request came from me purely in the interest of the public service."

The resignation of United States District Attorney John McNab, wired to President Wilson Saturday with sensational charges that Attorney General McReynolds had directed delays which threatened to defeat justice in certain criminal prosecutions, will be accepted promptly. That was the only information from the White House yesterday on the new ward.

The new ward will extend from north of Healy avenue to Twenty-eighth street and west of Washington avenue to the Weber river. The first ward boundaries will be south of Healy avenue and west of Washington to the river.

Nathan A. Tanner, formerly counsel to Bishop D. H. Ensign, was ordained bishop of the Eleventh ward and his counselors are Frank R. Watkins and John Nicholas.

Among those who were present at the ordination of the new bishop last night were Apostle George F. Richards and Joseph F. Smith, Jr., of the quorum of Twelve Apostles, and President L. W. Shurtliff, C. F. Middleton, John Watson and the Weber stake clerk, Edward Neutboom.

The first ward was established in 1872. Four years ago the ward was divided to make the Ninth ward. This makes the second time it has been broken up for another ward.

Bishop Ensign will still be the bishop of the old ward.

BABY DROWNED IN IRRIGATION CANAL

Lawrence Hunter, the 15 months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Hunter of Wilson, was drowned in the Wilson irrigating canal Saturday afternoon.

The child had just been dressed for a visit to Ogden and was permitted to play for a short time while the mother attended to a few household duties that demanded her attention before she could leave. For a time, the baby played with the other two children but while the two older ones were at the rear of the house, the smaller child wandered through the open gate that walled the yard from the canal that flows near the house.

When Mrs. Hunter was notified that the baby had gone, she hurried to the stream and found the foot marks of the baby in the mud of the bank. Fearing the worst, she hurried down the stream and recovered the floating body of the little boy by wading into the stream.

Neighbors came to the aid of the mother and willing hands attempted to restore life to the drowned boy. The father, who was in Ogden visiting his brother David Hunter, was notified and he arrived home shortly after.

Accidents have been numerous in the Hunter family. David Hunter was hurt in the canyon a few days ago when he was caught in a cave. Two nephews of F. W. Hunter were drowned two years ago while hunting on the Weber river and a relative of Mrs. Hunter was also drowned.

The funeral services for the baby were held this afternoon at the Wilson ward with Bishop E. A. Bingham officiating.

Up to the time the boat reached midstream, it made little progress. After it passed the bridges, the current carried it rapidly toward the rapids. The bridgemen did not see the boat until it was close at hand. Then they called the fire headquarters and two companies of firemen were sent to save the boys if possible.

Hundreds swarmed to the river banks in a vain effort to rescue. The boys, realizing their fate, stood up as the boat neared the edge of the roaring whirlpool and clung to the hands in farewell. A second later they were engulfed by a great wave in the rapids. The boat shot out of sight. One of the boys was seen for a moment struggling in the rushing waters and then disappeared. Neither body has been recovered.

Never at any time was there a chance to save the boys. The firemen could do nothing. There were scores of passengers in the cars along

the gorge route and they watched the hopeless struggle of the boys. The hundreds who had gathered at the water's edge could offer no aid. Men became hysterical in their powerlessness and women passengers on the cars wept and prayed in distress at the plight of the boys, who were standing up in the boat calling for help. As the boat neared Swift drift, the first breaking of the river from the calm upper reaches to the rapids, it began to rock. The boys sat down to keep from tumbling into the stream.

Then, caught in Swift drift, the boat went racing under the bridge. As they passed under the bridge they ceased their cries for help. They turned towards each other and calmly shook hands, then with the boat in the tumbling waters threw themselves on the seats of the scow and clung with all their strength. The craft held to its course until it encountered a huge wave, which crested at a height of forty feet. It seemed to dive in the middle of the wave and when it came again to view it was bottom up. A second or two later a little head was seen bobbing on a wave for a moment and then was seen no more.

The bodies of the boys are in the whirlpool and may never be recovered. There was a quantity of driftwood whirling there yesterday afternoon and the bodies may be beaten to a pulp, as were those of Mr. and Mrs. Eldredge Stanton of Toronto and Burrell Heacock of Cleveland, the victims of the ice bridge tragedy of February 4, 1912, who were battered by cakes of ice.

The point where the boat broke loose is about a half a mile from the beginning of the rapids. It drifted down in about twelve minutes, passing under the lower steel arch bridge at 4:55 o'clock. The Roscoe boy's mother is very ill and was not told of the tragedy.

The boys were members of well-known families of Niagara Falls. They had been chums for several years. Just before dark last night watchers on the banks saw the bodies in the rapids, but could not reach them.

NEW WARD TO BE KNOWN AS ELEVENTH

At a meeting last night in the First ward meeting house, a new ward was created out of part of the First ward, to be known as the Eleventh ward.

The new ward will extend from north of Healy avenue to Twenty-eighth street and west of Washington avenue to the Weber river. The first ward boundaries will be south of Healy avenue and west of Washington to the river.

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FALLS FROM A TRAIN AND IS KILLED

The severed body of a man, afterward identified as G. Runder Peterson by a poll tax receipt from Nye county, Nevada, was found early yesterday morning on the Oregon Short Line tracks near Harrisville. It is believed that the man was beating his way across the train when he fell from a wheel and was cut in two by the wheels passing over his body.

Besides the poll tax receipt, which

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was dated June 5, the pockets of the man contained about \$8. Some of the coins had been broken and twisted by the action of the wheels.

A crew of a freight train found the body at 7 o'clock and it was removed to the Utah Hot Springs from where word was sent to Ogden to the Kendall parlors.

Free Concert at the Hermitage every afternoon and Sunday evenings.

FOURTH WARD'S MISSIONARY WORK

The presence of Moroni Olsen and T. Earl Pardee, who have just returned from Boston, where they were recently graduated from the Leland Powers School of Dramatic Arts, at the regular Sunday evening service, held last night at the Fourth ward, added special interest to the meeting, which was largely attended.

The program was conducted by Bishop's Counselor H. H. Goddard and the invocation was offered by Elder Fred Summerill, Jr.

Following the regular business of the meeting, President Fred Summerill, Jr., of the ward Elders Quorum, read an interesting letter from Elder Leland Harris, who represents the ward in the New Zealand mission. Elder Harris has now been in the mission field about 31 months and reports good success and a keen interest in the work.

Elder Ray Summerill, who leaves in the near future for a mission in the Eastern states, was called for a farewell talk and bid his friends goodbye, promising them a real sermon upon his return.

The advertised feature of the program, which followed Ray Summerill's talk, was the reading of "The Passing of Arthur," from Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," by Moroni Olsen.

With a vividness of word painting which almost brought the very scene of the Idyll before the eyes of his audience, Mr. Olsen read the infinitely touching story of Tennyson, using his newly gained powers with fine control.

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